during those months for which we have simultaneous records the differences between the Colon barometer and the Alhajuela barograph ought to give us a correction nearly uniform from month to month and therefore applicable throughout the year.

Fortunately the Weather Bureau has records for 7:40 a. m. local time at Colon during August, September, and October, 1902. The observations were made with a standard mercurial barometer properly reduced to standard gravity and sea level. The resulting mean pressures for this one daily observation are 29.826, 29.850, and 29.872 inches, respectively. By conversion these become 757.56, 758.18, and 758.73 millimeters. These figures can be reduced to the average for twenty-four hours by applying the corrections given by the hourly tables for Alhajuela. These corrections are —1.10, —1.19, and —1.14 millimeters. Hence, the mean pressures at Colon at sea level for continuous records will be 756.46, 756.99, and 756.59 millimeters. Now General Abbot gives in his Table 2, page 125, the values for Alhajuela deduced from 24 daily observations, as reduced to sea level by his method, for each month from July, 1899, to December, 1902. Comparing his figures for August, September, and October, 1902, with those just given by us for Colon we find that his figures need a nearly uniform correction of —6.00 millimeters. If the Alhajuela barograph retained its instrumental corrections during these years without change and if the reduction to sea level has been properly done, then this latter comparison indicates that all the monthly means in General Abbot's Table, No. 2, need a correction of —6.00 millimeters in order to reduce them to the standard sea level pressure at Colon. This, therefore, gives for the latter place a mean annual pressure of 757.51 millimeters, or 29.823 inches, as the average for three and a half years' record. Although this conclusion agrees closely with the ordinary charts of isobars yet it needs confirmation. It is greatly to be regretted that the Weather Bureau record is so fragmentary, and that the French record does not include the standard mercurial barometer.—*C. A.*

CORRIGENDA.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, May, 1899, Vol. XXVII, page 198, column 2, fig. 1, last word of title, for "southeast" read "southwest"; line 27 from the bottom, for "91" per cent read "51." Page 200, column 1, line 8, omit the words "on the coast." Page 202, column 1, line 17 from bottom, for "report" read "connection"; column 2, Table 14, December, 1887, for "16.28" read "12.68."

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW October, 1899, page 493, Vol. XXVII, Table III, Bridgetown 5 p. m. for "89.6" read "80.6."

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, OCTOBER, 1900, Vol. XXVIII, page 467, Willemstad, 1 a. m., for "75.9" read "79.5."

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for December, 1902, p. 567, column 2, rainfall table. The stations "Laniakea (Nahuina)" and the station "Upper United States Experiment station (Castle)" are identical. The former name is preferred by Mr. Lyons.

The Station "Vealia" is the same as "Kealia" and the former name should be omitted.

The station "Wahiawa" and the station "Wahiawa (Mountain)" are the same; the latter name is preferred; the elevation is uncertain but is believed to be about 3000 feet.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for January, 1903, page 31, headline, for "Division of Records and Meteorological Data," read "Division of Meteorological Records."

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for February, 1903, page 69, transpose the numbers and titles of figs. 2 and 1; column 2, line 5, for "fig. 2" read "fig. 1". Page 70, transpose the numbers and titles of figs. 4 and 3.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for March, 1903, page 127, column 2, line 17, dele "also". Page 128, column 2, line 2, "nue" read "neu". Page 128, column 2, fig. 3, title for "focus" read "forces". Page 129, column 1, line 17, dele "of the". Page 132, column 1, line 1, for "systems" read "system"; column 1, line 26, "north-south" read "north-and-south"; line 27, "east-west" read "east-and-west"; column 1, line 6 from bottom, for "two" read "too"; column 1, note 5, for "42" read "43".

THE WEATHER OF THE MONTH.

By Mr. P. C. DAY, temporarily in charge of Division of Meteorological Records.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WEATHER FOR MARCH.

PRESSURE.

The distribution of mean atmospheric pressure is graphically shown on Chart IV and the average values and departures from normal are shown in Tables I and VI.

The chart of normal pressure over the United States and Canada for March shows an area of high pressure, slightly above 30.05 inches, over the region south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, and extending eastward to the coast line of the South Atlantic States and the Florida Peninsula. Another area of about equal barometric pressure covers the greater part of Minnesota and the two Dakotas, while a third approaches the coast line of northern and central California.

For March, 1903, the area of high pressure, normal over the Appalachian region, lay far to the northeastward and covered the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and Canadian Maritime Provinces with pressure slightly above 30.20 inches. An area of low pressure, about 29.90 inches, is normal over New Mexico and Arizona, and during the current month covered this region with slightly increased pressure, and extended northwestward over Nevada into Oregon and Washington.

The pressure for the current month was above the normal over the entire region east of the Continental Divide, with marked departures over the eastern portion, ranging from +0.15 over the Middle Atlantic States to +0.35 over the more easterly Canadian Provinces. Over a small area west of the Rocky Mountains the pressure was slightly below the normal.

Compared with similar values for February, 1903, the pressure showed a marked increase over all the territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the east Gulf States, extending eastward into the north Atlantic Ocean. At St. Johns, Newfoundland, the average pressure for March showed an increase over that of the previous month of more than half an inch. Over all the country west of the Mississippi River the pressure decreased from that of February, attaining a maximum negative departure of 0.30 inch or more over the middle Plateau region.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

The distribution of maximum, minimum, and average surface temperatures is graphically shown by the lines on Chart VI.

Under the influence of the high pressure covering the northeastern part of the country, the normal westerly and northwesterly winds gave way to warm easterly and southerly winds over nearly the entire region east of the one hundredth meridian, which, with a percentage of cloudiness much above the normal, gave for practically the entire month equable temperatures, both day and night, with monthly means far above the average, and at many points higher values than before recorded during the period of observation.

Over large areas in the lower Lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England the average for the month exceeded the normal by from 10.0° to 12.0°. At many points in this region the month will be remembered as the most remarkable on record as regards thermal conditions. At New